

=> d ibib abs hitstr 1

L34 ANSWER 1 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:725403 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:277516

TITLE: A herbicidal composition containing an activity-enhancing adjuvant

INVENTOR(S): Cutler, Julia Lynne; Bean, Michael John; Seville, Antony George

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zeneca Ltd., UK

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 21 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

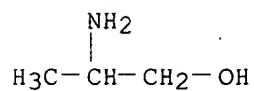
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000059302	A1	20001012	WO 2000-GB1062	20000321
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
EP 1164845	A1	20020102	EP 2000-911114	20000321
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
BR 2000009515	A	20020416	BR 2000-9515	20000321
JP 2002541075	T2	20021203	JP 2000-608879	20000321
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				
			GB 1999-7669	A 19990401
			WO 2000-GB1062	W 20000321
AB	An aq. herbicidal compn. comprises an active ingredient, such as salt of glyphosate, paraquat or fomesafen, and an activity-enhancing adjuvant of formula X(R30)aR4NR2R1 (R1, R2 = H, lower alkyl, etc.; R30 = ethoxy, propoxy, or butoxy, or mixt. thereof; R4 = linear or branched chain alkylene; X = OH, lower alkyloxy, etc.), and salts thereof. The adjuvant can be used in the form of salt with glyphosate or with an acidic alkylpolyglycicide surfactant.			
IT	65605-36-9 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (Jeffamine ED 600, Jeffamine ED 900, Jeffamine ED 2003; activity-enhancing adjuvant in herbicidal compn.)			
RN	65605-36-9 HCAPLUS			
CN	Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, bis(2-aminopropyl) ether (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			
CM	1			
CRN	6168-72-5			
CMF	C3 H9 N O			



CM 2

CRN 9003-11-6

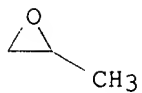
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O) x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT:

5

THERE ARE 5 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=> d ibib abs hitstr 2

L34 ANSWER 2 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:201232 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 128:218567

TITLE: Controlling absorbency in gelatin networks:
preparation and characterization of alkylated,
crosslinked gelatin

AUTHOR(S): Kiick-Fischer, Kristi L.; Tirrell, David A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Kimberly-Clark Corporation, Neenah, WI, 54956, USA

SOURCE: Journal of Applied Polymer Science (1998), 68(2),
281-292

CODEN: JAPNAB; ISSN: 0021-8995

PUBLISHER: John Wiley & Sons, Inc.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Gelatin is a highly abundant and relatively inexpensive protein which is used in a variety of gel applications including photog., drug delivery, **microencapsulation**, and food prepn. Control of network formation in gelatin may therefore provide methods of prepg. protein gels tailored for specific applications. In this study, CD, Raman, and NMR spectroscopies were used to characterize ordering processes which occur in gelatin and their relationship to absorbency. Ordering of the unmodified protein, studied as a function of concn., temp., and time after initial prepn., correlates inversely with absorbency. Chem. modification was used to control the absorbency and soly. of the protein gels. Alkylation of gelatin using glycidyltrimethylammonium chloride causes substantial increases in water absorbency with degrees of substitution as low as 0.5%. Increases in saline swelling were obsd. only after addnl. modification of the alkylated gelatin with a nonionic polyoxyalkyleneamine crosslinking agent (Jeffamine). Limiting the initial degree of substitution prior to crosslinking (to just below 1%) plays a key role in optimizing the absorbency and minimizing the dissoln. of the gel in saline. The methods and principles used to manipulate the absorbency of gelatin may also find use for other natural protein systems.

IT 65605-36-9DP, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide copolymer
bis(2-aminopropyl)ether, crosslinked reaction products with gelatin
modified with epoxide compds.

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PRP (Properties); SPN
(Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
(controlling absorbency in gelatin networks by prepn. and
characterization of gelatin modified with epoxide compds. and
crosslinked)

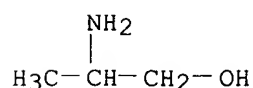
RN 65605-36-9 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, bis(2-aminopropyl) ether (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 6168-72-5

CMF C3 H9 N O



FUBARA 09/873,418

CM 2

CRN 9003-11-6

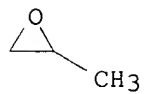
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O) x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



=> d ibib abs hitstr 3

L34 ANSWER 3 OF 3 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:90407 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:90407

TITLE: **Encapsulated** electrochromic device and method for making same

INVENTOR(S): Agrawal, Anoop; Cronin, John P.; Zhang, Raymond L.

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Donnelly Corp., USA

SOURCE: U.S., 14 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM

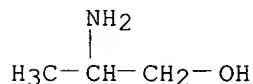
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
	US 5216536	A	19930601	US 1991-798622	19911126
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:				US 1991-798622	19911126
AB	Electrochromic devices are described which incorporate a moisture control layer comprising either a water reservoir or a water scavenger material in conjunction with a moisture-permeable intermediate layer which seps. the moisture control layer from the electrochromic stack. Methods for manufg. the devices are also described which include steps in which the moisture control and intermediate barrier layers are formed.				
IT	65605-36-9, Jeffamine ED600				
	RL: USES (Uses) (electrochromic devices with water reservoir materials contg., for moisture control)				
RN	65605-36-9 HCAPLUS				
CN	Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, bis(2-aminopropyl) ether (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				
CM	1				
CRN	6168-72-5				
CMF	C3 H9 N O				



CM 2

CRN 9003-11-6

CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

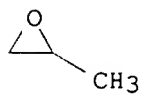
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O

FUBARA 09/873,418



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



=> d ibib abs hitstr 1-8

L37 ANSWER 1 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:592089 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:157069

TITLE: Phenol derivative antifoulant for use in petrochemical plants or fat-refining plants

INVENTOR(S): Lin, Chiang-Chen; Lin, Chien-Tsun; Luo, Wen-Heng; Huang, Wen-Hsiung; Lin, Kun-Hai

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chinese Petroleum Corporation, Taiwan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 16 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

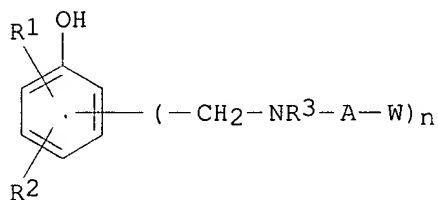
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2002220581	A2	20020809	JP 2001-1884	20010109
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-1884	20010109
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 137:157069		

GI



AB The antifoulant has a general formula I [R1-2 = H, C1-10 alkyl; R3 = H, C1-6 alkyl; A = (C1-4 alkyl-substituted) phenylene, (CH2NR3CH2)z (z = 1-3), (CHR6)m(OCH2CR7H)x (R6-7 = H, C1-6 alkyl; m = 1-6; x = 0-35); W = OH, NR4R5 (R4-5 = H, C1-6 alkyl, Ph derivs.); n = 1-3]. Preferably, the antifoulant is a Mannich reaction product of a phenol deriv., HCHO, and an amine compd. The antifoulant prevents generation of org. stains and stops undesired polymn. of hydrocarbons in petrochem. plants or fat-refining plants.

IT 65605-36-9, Jeffamine ED 2003

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(phenol deriv. antifoulant for use in petrochem. or fat-refining plant for prevention of generation of org. stains)

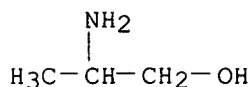
RN 65605-36-9 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-; polymer with oxirane, bis(2-aminopropyl) ether (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 6168-72-5

CMF C3 H9 N O

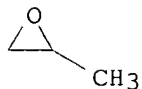


CM 2

CRN 9003-11-6
 CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O) x
 CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 75-56-9
 CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8
 CMF C2 H4 O



L37 ANSWER 2 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:315489 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:343215

TITLE: Fouling control agents for petroleum refining and
 petrochemicals manufacture consisting of Mannich bases
 derived from phenols, formaldehyde, and
 polyoxyalkylene amines

INVENTOR(S): Lin, Jiang-Jen; Lin, Jann-Chen; Lo, Wen-Hen; Hwang,
 Wen-Shwong; Lin, Kun-Hai

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Chinese Petroleum Corporation, Taiwan

SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 13 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO

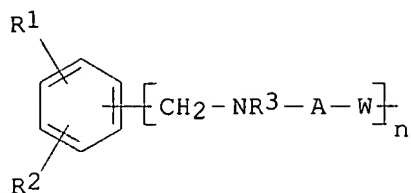
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2002049354	A1	20020425	US 2001-797282	20010302
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			TW 2000-89117042 A	20000824
OTHER SOURCE(S):			MARPAT 136:343215	
GI				



AB Antifoulants for petroleum refining and petrochemicals. manufacture are Mannich bases prepared by reaction of phenolic compounds, formaldehyde, and amines, selected from ethylenediamine, diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine, 1,6-hexanediamine, N,N-dimethyl-1,3-propylenediamine, and polyetheramines (especially of the Jeffamine series). These antifoulants have the general structure I, in which R1 and R2 is C1-10-branched or linear alkyl; A is a phenylene group with C1-4-alkyl or $-(CH_2-NR_3-CH_2)_z$ ($z = 1-3$); W = OH or NR4R5; R3 = H or C1-6-linear or branched alkyl; R4 and R5 = H, C1-6-linear or branched alkyl, $-CH_2-Ar$, and $-CH_2-Y-CH_2-NR_3-A-NR_3-CH_2-Ar$ (Ar = hydroxy-substituted di-C1-10-alkylphenyl, Y = hydroxy-substituted di-C1-10-alkylphenylene, and A and R3 are as defined above). Suitable Jeffamines include Jeffamine D-230, T-403, D-2000, T-5000, D-400, and ED-2003.

IT 65605-36-9DP, Jeffamine ed 2003,
Mannich reaction products with phenols and formaldehyde
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
(Jeffamine ED 2003, antifoulants; fouling control agents for petroleum refining and petrochemicals. manufacture consisting of Mannich bases derived from phenols, formaldehyde, and polyoxyalkylene amines)

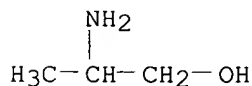
RN 65605-36-9 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, bis(2-aminopropyl) ether (9CI)
(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 6168-72-5

CMF C3 H9 N O



CM 2

CRN 9003-11-6

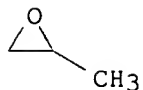
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



L37 ANSWER 3 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:181219 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 137:375202

TITLE: Novel hydrogels as supports for in vitro cell growth: poly(ethylene glycol)- and gelatin-based (meth)acrylamido peptide macromonomers

AUTHOR(S): Zimmermann, Jorg; Bittner, Katharina; Stark, Bjorn; Mulhaupt, Rolf

CORPORATE SOURCE: Freiburger Materialforschungszentrum und Institut für Makromolekulare Chemie der Albert-Ludwigs-Universität, Freiburg, D-79104, Germany

SOURCE: Biomaterials (2002), 23(10), 2127-2134

CODEN: BIMADU; ISSN: 0142-9612

PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB Conversion of amine groups with vinyl-functional azlactones occurs at room temp. under physiol. conditions to afford (meth)acrylamido peptide-functional macromonomers. Such macromonomers based upon .alpha.,.omega.-bisaminopropyl-terminated poly(ethylene glycol) and gelatine were prepd. and copolymd. to produce novel hydrogel networks. Compression modulus was inversely proportional to the water content (EWC), which was controlled primarily by the PEG macromonomers with non-modified gelatine, the covalent attachment of gelatine to the hydrogel network gave substantially improved performance with respect to both, adhesion and growth of human fibroblasts.

IT 65605-36-9, Jeffamine ED 2003

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(PEG- and gelatin-based (meth)acrylamido peptide macromonomer hydrogels as supports for in vitro cell growth)

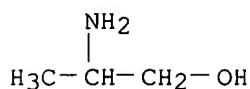
RN 65605-36-9 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, bis(2-aminopropyl) ether (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 6168-72-5

CMF C3 H9 N O

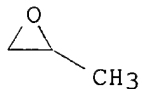


CM 2

CRN 9003-11-6
 CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
 CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 75-56-9
 CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8
 CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 4 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:886291 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:38019

TITLE: Preparation of a stable composition of radically copolymerizable monomers which contains at least one monomer having urea function(s)

INVENTOR(S): Bear, Marie-maud; Lafosse, Xavier

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Corning S.A., Fr.

SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 19 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001092365	A1	20011206	WO 2001-EP6097	20010529
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT,				

RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,
 UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
 RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
 DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
 BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

FR 2809736 A1 20011207 FR 2000-6989 20000531

US 2002022705 A1 20020221 US 2001-870987 20010531

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: FR 2000-6989 A 20000531

AB The object of the present invention is a method of prepg. a stable compn. of radically copolymerizable monomers, said compn. contg. firstly at least one monomer which has at least one urea function in its formula and secondly at least one monomer which does not have an isocyanate function in its formula, said method comprising prepg. said monomer(s) having urea function(s) by reaction of two types of reagent: at least one radically copolymerizable monomer which has at least one isocyanate function in its formula with at least one amine selected from primary and secondary amines, and incorporating said monomer(s) which does(do) not have an isocyanate function in its(their) formula, prior to said reaction, together with one of said reagents, before adding the other of said reagents, and/or during the addn. of said reagents, and/or after said reaction. Characteristically, within the context of said method, said reaction for prepg. said monomer(s) having urea function(s) is carried out in the absence of non-radically polymerizable solvent, with said reagents, monomer(s) having isocyanate function(s) and amine(s), being incorporated in relative proportions such that the isocyanate equiv./amine equiv. ratio be between 0.98 and 1.02, and advantageously equal to 1, and said monomer(s) having urea function(s) obtained at the end of said reaction is(are) maintained dild. in the solvent which is constituted of said monomer(s) which does(do) not have an isocyanate function in its(their) formula, in the presence of dissolved oxygen. Thus, 60 g Jeffamine ED 2003 and 140 g Jeffamine ED 600 were mixed at room temp. with 152.8 g benzyl methacrylate to give a mixt. with amine equiv. of 0.511, 102.6 g m-TMI was added slowly under air to give a compn. with isocyanate equiv./amine equiv. ratio (R) of 1 showing no change after one day, compared with gelation using 92.3 g m-TMI (R = 0.9).

IT 65605-36-9, Jeffamine ED 600

RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)

(in prepn. of urea-contg. monomer; prepn. of stable compns. of radically copolymerizable monomers contg. urea functions and other radically copolymerizable monomers)

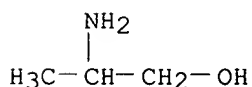
RN 65605-36-9 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, bis(2-aminopropyl) ether (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 6168-72-5

CMF C3 H9 N O



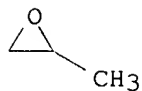
CM 2

CRN 9003-11-6

CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 75-56-9
CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8
CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 5 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:790530 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:86452

TITLE: A novel route to .alpha.,.omega.-bis(acrylamidopeptide)-terminated oligo(ethylene oxide) and hydrogels

AUTHOR(S): Zimmermann, Jorg; Mulhaupt, Rolf

CORPORATE SOURCE: Freiburger Materialforschungszentrum und Institut fur Makromolekulare Chemie der Albert-Ludwigs-Universitat, Freiburg, D-79104, Germany

SOURCE: Macromolecular Bioscience (2001), 1(7), 290-297

Published in: Macromol. Chem. Phys., 202(14)

CODEN: MBAIBU; ISSN: 1616-5187

PUBLISHER: Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB A new family of .alpha.,.omega.-bis(acrylamidopeptide)-terminated macromonomers were prepd. via the ring-opening addn. of 4,4-dimethyl-2-vinyl- and 2-isopropenyl-4,4-dimethyl-oxazol-5-on to .alpha.,.omega.-diamine-terminated poly(ethylene oxide). These macromonomers were used to produce hydrogels by means of thermally induced free-radical polymn. Swelling behavior and mech. properties of the resulting hydrogels were influenced by the macromonomer type and the crosslinking d., as reflected by the equil. water uptake.

IT 65605-36-9DP, Jeffamine ED 2003, reaction products with 2-isopropenyl-4,4-dimethyl-oxazol-5-on or 4,4-dimethyl-2-vinyl-oxazol-5-on, polymers
RL: PRP (Properties); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation) (prepn. and properties of .alpha.,.omega.-bis(acrylamidopeptide)-terminated oligo(ethylene oxide) and hydrogels)

RN 65605-36-9 HCAPLUS

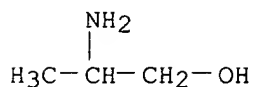
CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, bis(2-aminopropyl) ether (9CI)

(CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 6168-72-5

CMF C3 H9 N O



CM 2

CRN 9003-11-6

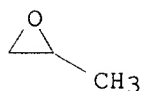
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 6 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:89657 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:148675

TITLE: Hydrolyzable silyl group-terminated polyethers for adhesives and their manufacture

INVENTOR(S): Inoue, Ayako; Mori, Shigeki; Sato, Shinichi

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Konishi K. K., Japan

SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 23 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

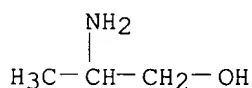
LANGUAGE: Japanese

FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1

PATENT INFORMATION:

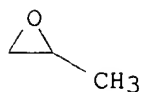
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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 JP 2001031757 A2 20010206 JP 1999-206456 19990721
 PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-206456 19990721
 AB The polyethers having oxyalkylene units contg. .gtoreq.1% oxyethylene
 units in the main chain are manufd. by reaction of (a) urethane
 prepolymers obtained from the polyols and polyisocyanates and (b) reaction
 products of amino alkoxy silanes with .alpha.,.beta.-unsatd. carbonyl
 compds. or maleic acid diesters. Thus, 1 mol urethane prepolymer prepd.
 from 1 mol Adeka PR 5007 (3:7 ethylene oxide-propylene oxide units) and 2
 mol Sumidur T 80 (TDI) was reacted with 2 mol a 1:1 mol reaction product
 of KBE 903 (.gamma.-aminopropyltriethoxysilane) and Bu acrylate to give a
 polymer, which was mixed with additives to give an adhesive showing good
 adhesion to a wet birch adherent.
 IT **65605-36-9DP, Jeffamine ED 2003,**
 reaction products with amino alkoxy silanes, acrylates, polyether polyols,
 and polyisocyanates
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PRP (Properties); TEM (Technical or
 engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)
 (manuf. of hydrolyzable silyl group-terminated polyethers for
 adhesives)
 RN 65605-36-9 HCAPLUS
 CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, bis(2-aminopropyl) ether (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)
 CM 1
 CRN 6168-72-5
 CMF C3 H9 N O



CM 2
 CRN 9003-11-6
 CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
 CCI PMS

CM 3
 CRN 75-56-9
 CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4
 CRN 75-21-8
 CMF C2 H4 O



L37 ANSWER 7 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:208410 HCAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:79307

TITLE: Synthesis of methacrylated macromonomers for biocompatible hydrogels

AUTHOR(S): Zimmermann, Jorg; Mulhaupt, Rolf

CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fur Makromolekulare Chemie und Freiburger Material-forschungszentrum der Albert-Ludwigs-Universitat, Freiburg, 79104, Germany

SOURCE: Polymer Preprints (American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry) (2000), 41(1), 764-765
CODEN: ACPPAY; ISSN: 0032-3934

PUBLISHER: American Chemical Society, Division of Polymer Chemistry

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB 2-Isopropenyl-4,4-dimethylazlactone was prepd., reacted with amine-terminated PEG and the product polymd. Cell growth and cell adhesion on the resulting hydrogel was studied using fibroblasts as model systems. The materials are promising in view of their potential use in tissue engineering applications.

IT 65605-36-9DP, reaction product with 2-isopropenyl-4,4-dimethyl-2-oxazolin-5-one, homopolymer

RL: PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); SPN (Synthetic preparation); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)

(prepn. of methacrylated macromonomers for biocompatible hydrogels)

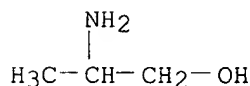
RN 65605-36-9 HCAPLUS

CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, bis(2-aminopropyl) ether (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

CM 1

CRN 6168-72-5

CMF C3 H9 N O



CM 2

CRN 9003-11-6

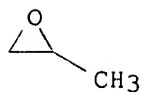
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O) x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

 CRN 75-21-8
 CMF C2 H4 O


IT 65605-36-9P, Jeffamine ED2003

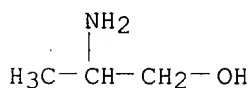
 RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT
 (Reactant or reagent)

(prepn. of methacrylated macromonomers for biocompatible hydrogels)

RN 65605-36-9 HCAPLUS

 CN Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, bis(2-aminopropyl) ether (9CI)
 (CA INDEX NAME)

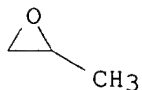
CM 1

 CRN 6168-72-5
 CMF C3 H9 N O


CM 2

 CRN 9003-11-6
 CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O)x
 CCI PMS

CM 3

 CRN 75-56-9
 CMF C3 H6 O


CM 4

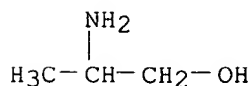
 CRN 75-21-8
 CMF C2 H4 O



REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L37 ANSWER 8 OF 8 HCAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS
 ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:260016 HCAPLUS
 DOCUMENT NUMBER: 130:271501
 TITLE: Surfactant-assisted soil remediation
 INVENTOR(S): Jahnke, Richard W.; Grisso, Bryan A.
 PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): The Lubrizol Corporation, USA
 SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
 LANGUAGE: English
 FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
 PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 909593	A2	19990421	EP 1998-308262	19981009
EP 909593	A3	20010314		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
US 5928433	A	19990727	US 1998-90738	19980604
CA 2249751	AA	19990414	CA 1998-2249751	19981007
AU 9888421	A1	19990506	AU 1998-88421	19981009
JP 11216456	A2	19990810	JP 1998-292631	19981014
US 6090896	A	20000718	US 1999-288178	19990408
US 6303795	B1	20011016	US 2000-560468	20000428
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1997-62855P	P 19971014
			US 1998-90738	A 19980604
			US 1999-288178	A3 19990408
AB	A surfactant which is the reaction product of a hydrocarbyl-substituted succinic anhydride or a reactive equiv. thereof with at least one water-dispersible amine-terminated poly(oxyalkylene), is effective for use in soil remediation. The compn. shows a combination of good hardness tolerance and low adsorption, indicating that the surfactant is useful for treating soils in the presence of ambient hard water.			
IT	65605-36-9, Jeffamine ED 2003 RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent) (Jeffamine ED 2003, Jeffamine ED 4000, Jeffamine XJT 502; surfactant-assisted soil remediation)			
RN	65605-36-9 HCAPLUS			
CN	Oxirane, methyl-, polymer with oxirane, bis(2-aminopropyl) ether (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			
CM	1			
CRN	6168-72-5			
CMF	C3 H9 N O			



CM 2

CRN 9003-11-6

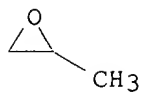
CMF (C3 H6 O . C2 H4 O) x

CCI PMS

CM 3

CRN 75-56-9

CMF C3 H6 O



CM 4

CRN 75-21-8

CMF C2 H4 O

